

Chohan is also tied to Dal Khalsa. If the Indian government really believes that Chohan's followers were involved in the incident, then why wasn't Chohan arrested when he returned to India last year?

A Member of the Canadian Parliament, David Kilgour, confirms the Indian government's involvement. In his book *Betrayal: The Spy That Canada Forgot*, he writes about a Canadian-Polish double agent who was introduced to Indian government agents. They asked him to join in their plot to carry out a second bombing of an Air India jet, telling him that "the first one worked so well."

The evidence clearly continues to show that the Indian regime blew up its own airliner to damage the Sikh freedom movement," said Dr. Aulakh. "This is consistent with the pattern of Indian government efforts to protect its tyrannical rule over the minorities of South Asia"

The government of India has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, more than 200,000 Christians since 1948, over 85,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Tamils, Assamese, Manipuris, Dalits (the aboriginal people of the subcontinent), and others. Last March, the Indian government murdered 2,000 to 5,000 Muslims in Gujarat, according to the newspaper *The Hindu*. Over 52,000 Sikhs are being held as political prisoners. The Indian Supreme Court called the Indian government murders of Sikhs "worse than a genocide." On October 7, 1987, the Sikh Nation declared the independence of its homeland, Punjab, Khalistan. No Sikh representative has ever signed the Indian constitution. The Sikh Nation demands freedom for its homeland, Khalistan.

"Only in a free and sovereign Khalistan will the Sikh Nation prosper. In a democracy, the right to self-determination is the sine qua non and India should allow a plebiscite for the freedom of the Sikh Nation and all the nations of South Asia," Dr. Aulakh said.

RENEWABLE FUEL EQUITY ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleague Mr. HUNTER of California in introducing the Renewable Fuel Equity Act. I'm grateful to my colleague for his leadership on this issue, and I look forward to working with him to build bipartisan support for this important legislation.

We all know we need to expand and diversify our production of energy from renewable resources. The legislation we have introduced today would help us do this by providing tax incentives for new renewable energy development.

Solar, wind, hydropower, biomass and geothermal energy are each potentially enormous energy resources. Every state has renewable energy potential. But the various kinds of renewable resources are not spread uniformly across the country. Current tax law creates regional and technological inequities by failing to provide uniform benefits for all renewable energy resources. For example, the Section 45 production tax credit enacted in 1992 has spurred significant new investment, but it only applies to power plants using wind power.

That's why we need to expand this proven incentive to all renewable energy sources.

Clean power production provides greater reliability for our electricity system while promoting cleaner air and water. Renewable energy sources provide reliable power that is cost-effective over the long run, but their high initial capital cost discourages investment. Providing tax incentives for new renewable power production can make the difference.

The Hunter-Udall bill also offers incentives for smaller power systems, particularly those not connected to the grid, as these systems are unlikely to get an effective stimulus from the production tax credit. Under current law, the production tax credit does not apply to off-grid systems, and it is complex for a small farm or business to use. To address such situations, our legislation would make a 20 percent investment tax credit available to all small renewable technologies as an alternative.

Investment in new renewable power is good for the economy and the environment, and studies show that providing these tax incentives will spur new investment without cutting Treasury revenues. The Hunter-Udall bill makes good sense.

I look forward to working with my colleague and with Congress to get this sensible legislation passed.

HONORING THE CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE, NC AND THE FESTIVAL OF FLIGHT

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I have the privilege of introducing a resolution on behalf of the North Carolina's unanimous, bipartisan delegation honoring the City of Fayetteville and its Festival of Flight Celebration. We are introducing this resolution so that all in Congress and the entire nation can pay tribute to this city and its accomplishments.

Fayetteville's Festival of Flight will be the largest public event in the state marking the Wright Brothers' historic first flight, and it is one of only four events nationwide endorsed as a full partner by the United States Centennial of Flight Commission. The Festival of Flight will take place May 16-26, 2003, and it will feature a weekend arts festival, a military air show at Pope Air Force Base, a general aviation show at Grannis Field and an exposition with aviation displays and interactive exhibits depicting the past, present and future of flight.

Education is a focus of the Festival of Flight, and the State of North Carolina has developed a year-long curriculum to encourage students' interest in aviation and flight technology. This educational focus will culminate with 1,000 students and teachers being sponsored each day for exclusive access to the Festival's Aviation Exposition.

Mr. Speaker, the Fayetteville Festival of Flight is about dreaming big and reaching for the stars. It is a celebration of 12 historic seconds in 1903 that ushered in the era of modern aviation. Furthermore, it is a testament to the strength of this city, the power of innovation and the hope for the future.

I encourage my colleagues to sign on as co-sponsors of this important resolution, and I urge this House to pass it soon.

RECOGNIZING A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE TO INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF EVENTS SURROUNDING INTERNMENTS OF JAPANESE AMERICANS DURING WORLD WAR II

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the efforts of the Japanese, German, and Italian American communities in educating the public about their experiences during World War II. I also commend my colleague, Rep. MICHAEL HONDA, for his efforts in redressing the mistreatment of many American ethnic groups during this period and specifically for sponsoring H. Res. 56, the Day of Remembrance Resolution.

Today we reflect upon the forced internment of thousands of American citizens during World War II. On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which authorized the Secretary of War to incarcerate Japanese Americans in designated areas controlled by the military.

Executive Order 9066 was decreed without the issue of formal charges, warrants or trials; this presidential decree denied thousands of citizens the due process of law that is guaranteed by the Constitution. Executive Order 9066 was born out of the misguided fear that some Japanese Americans might harbor anti-American sentiment and could possibly threaten the nation's security during a time of war.

The execution of this law devastated the lives of many Japanese Americans. More than 120,000 Japanese Americans on the West Coast were given one week's notice and told to bring only what they could carry before being forcibly removed from their homes. They were then relocated to internment camps where they lived behind barbed wire and endured such hardships as inadequate medical supplies and insufficient food and water.

Japanese Americans were not the only ethnic group faced with internal prejudice during this period. German and Italian Americans also faced significant intolerance from other Americans during World War II.

Prejudice against ethnic Americans still resonates today. The events of September 11 proved that terrorists threaten our country and our very way of life. Although some terrorists may still inhabit our homeland, we cannot threaten the liberty of every Arab-American in order to get to those that would threaten the United States. In this way, the events of November 19, 1941 are with us as much today as ever.

Today is a day of remembrance and a day of reflection. We must reflect upon the atrocities committed during World War II, upon the internment of Japanese-Americans and upon the prejudice many Americans faced during this time. And we must remember and learn from the mistakes of our past, so that we do not repeat them in the future.

NASA

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, after the Space Shuttle *Columbia* tragedy, it is clear that we are now very dependent on the Russian space program as the sole means of support for the Space Station until the Shuttle fleet returns to service.

It is certainly conceivable that the Shuttle fleet could be grounded for some time—after the *Challenger* accident in 1986, the Space Shuttle fleet was grounded for 32 months.

While the *Columbia* investigation is moving forward, there is always a possibility that the root cause of the accident may never be determined with absolute certainty.

In the aftermath of the *Columbia* accident, it may be impossible to maintain the Space Shuttle's viability without help from the Russians.

Payments by NASA to Russia to cover the costs of purchasing additional Soyuz and Progress vehicles appear to be prohibited under the terms of the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000.

The Iran Nonproliferation Act provides a narrow exception, allowing the President to request a waiver from Congress only to prevent the imminent loss of life or grievous injury to individuals aboard the International Space Station.

But I believe the Administration needs even more flexibility under the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 to cover the costs of additional Soyuz and Progress vehicles at this time.

Therefore, I am introducing legislation today that amends the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 to allow NASA to purchase additional Soyuz and Progress vehicles if the President notifies Congress they are needed to ensure the safety of the crew aboard the International Space Station and to maintain its operational viability while the Space Shuttle fleet is grounded.

The safety of our astronauts should be paramount. NASA should not be prevented from doing whatever is necessary to ensure that safety is maintained.

DR. ALLAN H. MELTZER HONORED BY RECEPTION OF THE FIRST IRVING KRISTOL AWARD

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Allan H. Meltzer upon receiving the first Irving Kristol Award at the annual dinner of the American Enterprise Institute (AEI) last night. Dr. Meltzer's insightful lecture on international economics and the role of the United States in world affairs immediately followed an historic address by President George W. Bush.

Dr. Meltzer was recognized for his important contributions to monetary economics, economic history, and political theory. He has recently written a well-received and definitive history of the first several decades of the Federal Reserve System.

Dr. Meltzer also served as chairman of the International Financial Institution Advisory Commission, which made a series of recommendations for reform of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and other development banks.

He also has testified before Congress many times, including before the Joint Economic Committee on several occasions. The members of the Joint Economic Committee have benefited from Dr. Meltzer's expertise over the years, and I also appreciate his serving as a consultant to our committee. This award from the American Enterprise Institute to this distinguished scholar is well deserved.

NATIONAL PEACE CORPS DAY**HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, National Peace Corps Day, on February 28, recognizes the important role the Peace Corps has played over the last 42 years and reaffirms our country's commitment to the mission of the Peace Corps, as vital today as it was over 40 years ago.

The first Peace Corps volunteers were sent to Ghana in 1961. When the Peace Corps celebrated its 40th anniversary 2 years ago, the United States also celebrated an important 40-year relationship with Ghana. Today, Ghana is the leading developing nation in west Africa, and thousands of Ghanians now have personal relationships with Americans which they would not have had without the Peace Corps.

Loret Miller Ruppe, the Director of the Peace Corps under President Ronald Reagan, was an impressive visionary and leader. She had the first vision of doubling the number of Peace Corps volunteers. In the army, a division consists of 10,000 soldiers. We now have 12 divisions in the U.S. Army. Loret Ruppe believed we should have at least one division in the Peace Corps. This vision of expanding the Peace Corps was renewed by President Clinton and reaffirmed by President Bush.

I want to commend the new direction of the Peace Corps for working to recruit not just the 22-year-old volunteers, but increasing the number of volunteers who are in their forties or fifties and choosing the Peace Corps as their second or third career. This new type of volunteer brings years of his or her technical expertise to places around the globe which need it most.

The Peace Corps has successfully altered its programs and the countries in which it operates to adapt to our changing times. Most recently the Peace Corps has expanded into Central Asia and the Balkans continuously working to improve the lives of countless people, while also working to improve U.S. relations with these emerging democracies.

National Peace Corps Day recognizes all Peace Corps volunteers, past and present. I would like to express my gratitude to those who have served overseas, committing 2 years of their life to their country and to democracy around the world. I would specifically like to recognize the 38 current volunteers from my district who are serving in six continents around the globe.

RECOGNITION OF LATINO AND IMMIGRANT WORKERS OF THE PHOENIX PROJECT**HON. SILVESTRE REYES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the many Latino and immigrant workers of the Phoenix Project. This project encompassed the restoration of the west front of the Pentagon. We are all familiar with the horrific event that caused the Pentagon to require reconstruction. Perhaps less known, though, are the workers who restored the Pentagon in record time and under budget. When terrorists attacked the United States on September 11, 2001, they hoped to paralyze our country with fear, to break our spirit. The Phoenix Project, however, reflects the exact opposite. Three thousand workers, the majority of whom were from Latin America, descended upon the Pentagon with voracious energy and an unending willingness to help rebuild their newly adopted country.

The work they performed was back-breaking: pouring cement, installing plumbing lines, and hanging limestone slabs. Many traveled great distances to the Washington, DC area to work, living and sleeping in crowded hotel rooms. Despite these hardships, these workers labored tirelessly around the clock and throughout the weeks. It was evident to all that the Phoenix Project workers were incredibly proud to be involved in the restoration and renovation of the Pentagon. Their enthusiasm was infectious and quickly drove the project to completion. According to Walker Lee Evey, Program Manager of the Phoenix Project, "Workers came to the managers and said, 'If you'll tell us to get this building rebuilt in a year, we'll do it. We can do that!'" And do that they did, with determination and pride that is seldom seen.

I myself feel honored to stand here today and commend their actions. I am also proud to introduce a House Resolution today applauding their efforts, which, is being cosponsored by all 20 members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. At a time when many Americans are suspicious of immigrants, the Phoenix Project workers put aside hard feelings to fully restore this uniquely American symbol. They serve as a symbol of humanity and hope. Their motivation, devotion, and discipline should be honored by all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO LISA WALLACE**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say goodbye to a long-term staff member and good friend, Lisa Wallace, who is moving on to work for the House Resource Committee. This is an enormous loss for me and my staff because Lisa has been with me for nine years—beginning with my congressional campaign in 1994.

Throughout my years as a member of Congress, Lisa has always gone above and beyond her job responsibilities. As my Administrative Assistant, she has not only provided